

## ARIZONA SENTINEL.

### County Official Paper.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

The coronation of the Czar of all the Russias was accomplished with no bad breaks. The Nihilists appear to have temporarily lost their grip or else are waiting for a better opportunity. It was generally supposed that by this time they would be singing the old nursery rhyme:

"Twinkle, twinkle little Czar,  
How I wonder what you are."

Now that New York and Brooklyn have been united by the big bridge, New York people are calling Brooklyn "East New York." But the City of Churches retaliates in a crushing manner by dubbing the metropolis "West Brooklyn." The New York papers suggest that the two cities be consolidated under the name of "Manhattan." It is probable that some scheme of that sort will be the only way to keep peace in the neighborhood.

According to the Journal de St. Petersburg, the Czar's triumphal entry into Moscow has dispelled the illusion that differences existed between the Czar and the people. The reported antipathy to autocracy among the populace was all a fable. They adore Alexander, and all those little dynamite demonstrations are simple evidences of the deep love they have for him. When they desire to manifest an extraordinary degree of devotion they plant bombs in his fireplace and blow up his wash stand. It is an expression of affection peculiarly Russian, and is liable to misinterpretation abroad, but they mean well by it. Sometimes their loyalty and zeal excites them to such extraordinary deeds as pitching explosives into the royal carriage and sending His Majesty to Kingdom Come. This does not indicate that "a difficulty exists between the Czar and the people," however. It simply shows that they think he is altogether too good for this world, and should be expedited out of it.

Sunday morning's Star pays its compliments to one F. W. Glendinning, formerly connected with the religious department of that family journal. He is a young man of varied attainments, being the "leading spirit of the Baptist church; the leader of the weekly prayer meetings, at which he prayed loud and long. He was the superintendent of the Sunday-school, vice president of the Young Men's Christian association and for the last month the devotee of a variety girl of the Fashion theater." That part of his conduct to which the Star seems to object most forcibly was the fact that he got drunk and wouldn't pay his debts. The latter is a grave charge. But when you find a man in Arizona who can run a prayer-meeting, superintend a Sunday-school, stand in with the Y. M. C. A., drill a broom brigade, sport a variety actress, run a daily newspaper and not get drunk, you had better see that your lamp is trimmed and burning, for the millennium will be near at hand.

The statement of a Boston paper that the number of vocations, outside of the household, in which women find employment in Massachusetts has increased from seven in 1840 to 284 at the present time, shows how remarkably woman's field of activity has extended. And it is no less remarkable that over 250,000 Massachusetts women are now employed in these 284 branches of industry. The female population of the State is less than one million. Therefore it would appear that one female in every four, including children, earns her living—or, at any rate, contributes to her own support—a part from household duties. Probably the statistics of no other State make such a showing for the gentler sex; but every where they are energetically

winning their way into very many occupations heretofore monopolized by men. The working women, in whatever pursuits they may be engaged, deserve praise and encouragement. The right to use her hands and brain is one of "woman's rights" which nobody questions.

Our contemporary is in a bad way over its inability to hold the SENTINEL responsible for the account of the recent escape from the penitentiary, which appeared in the Tucson Citizen. The friends of that alleged journal are also exercised over the affair, as a recent number of the Courier will show. Great stress is laid upon the supposed inaccuracy of a few minor details; and as all the contradictions which have so far appeared seem to have been uttered solely with a view of calling one man a liar, it is obviously a matter in which neither the SENTINEL nor its readers can be at all interested. One feature of the case, however, presents food for reflection. Those who contradict the most and are loudest in calling "liar" fail to give any additional truths, or to state pertinently who is responsible. By throwing mud at one individual they hope to protect those who are responsible for the carelessness which made the escape possible. They are welcome to pursue that course, so far as that individual is concerned; for the writer has too profound a reverence for journalism to prostitute the columns of a newspaper to the defense of his private acts or character.

At almost every term of Court in this territory is exemplified a peculiarity of our criminal code. Just why the framers of our criminal laws left them in the condition in which they are at present is more than we can tell, but it looks as though they were thoroughly imbued with the old frontier principle that property is more sacred than life. In the chapter of our compiled laws, on crimes and punishments offenses against the persons of individuals rank second, being superseded only by treason. This division of offenses against individuals is also graduated, manslaughter ranking third. The difference between this crime and murder in the first or second degree is but slight, yet the extreme limit of punishment for it is five years in the Territorial prison. Following this division that class of crimes which are usually designated as arson, and also the felonious entering of dwellings and houses in the night. For both these crimes punishment is provided by imprisonment for ten years. Then come offenses against property. Under this head the first crime is robbery, which is punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years, and which may extend to life. Second under this division is grand larceny, which may be punished by ten years' imprisonment. Even embezzlement may receive the same punishment. We might go on, and quote many other such cases in which the punishment is greater than five years' imprisonment, but these will answer our purpose. In a majority of cases it would require a more analytical mind than is possessed by the average juror to distinguish between murder and manslaughter, as now interpreted by the courts. The law itself is sufficiently explicit, but technicalities will so shroud it in doubt that for fear of doing an accused criminal an injustice, the jury in most cases will render a verdict for the lesser crime. It does not matter, after the verdict is given, how barbarous or depraved the criminal is, or how near his crime approached actual and premeditated murder. The judge who pronounces sentence cannot take that into consideration, but must confine himself to the strict letter of the law; and the criminal, whose neck may have been saved from the gallows, can only receive five years in prison for the taking of a human life. On the other hand, a man, driven to desperation by hunger or business reverses, may in an unlucky

moment take that which belongs to another, and if the amount exceeds a certain sum, the judge has it in his power to confine the prisoner for the same term of years, or, had he broken into a house, the term could be extended to imprisonment for life. Is there any justice in it? A human life is placed in the scale with a little personal property, and the latter is proclaimed to be twice as valuable as the former. Shylock may have had the correct view of the case when he declared that he would lose his life by being deprived of that which made life desirable to him; but he placed humanity much lower in the scale than should we of this age.

The immigration of foreign paupers to this country has assumed quite a serious aspect, and it becomes more apparent every day that something should be done to put an end to it. Last year Germany tried to get rid of a portion of her paupers by sending them over to this country, and this year England has been trying her hand at the business with very good success. The paupers are not shipped direct from England, but are assisted to Belgium, and passage paid from there to the United States. Secretary Folger has been inquiring into the question of pauper immigration, and he finds that though forbidden by law, there is no penalty, so that the law is practically of no avail. The United States can and does send paupers back to where they came from, but it must be done at the expense of the home government and not at the expense of the steamship companies. If the latter cannot be mulcted in some way they will continue to bring them over, as they are sure of getting pay for one passage, and if they are returned they get two. It is evident that some legislation is needed on this pauper question, and it is more than likely the attention of the President will be called to the frauds practiced on the United States, and that he will ask Congress to pass such a law as will protect this country from further shipments of that kind of immigrants.—Citizen.

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